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S/1998/51
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ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE SITUATION IN ABKHAZIA, GEORGIA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of resolution 1124 (1997) of 31 July 1997, by which the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) for an additional period terminating on 31 January 1998. In the same resolution, the Council also requested me to continue to keep it regularly informed and to report after three months from the date of the adoption of the resolution on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, including the operations of UNOMIG. In compliance with that request, I submitted a report to the Security Council on 28 October 1997 (S/1997/827 and Add.1). The present report provides an update of the situation as at 14 January 1998, as well as recommendations regarding the peacemaking process and the role of the United Nations in the next few months.

II. POLITICAL ASPECTS

2. Vigorous efforts to move the Georgian/Abkhaz peace process forward continued to be made during the reporting period by my Special Representative for Georgia, Mr. Liviu Bota, and the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator, with the assistance of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and the group of Friends of the Secretary-General on Georgia. The high-level meeting between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides, which was convened at Geneva from 23 to 25 July 1997 (see S/1997/558/Add.1) under the chairmanship of my Special Representative in order to map out areas where political progress could be made, was eventually resumed on 17 November.

3. On 19 November, both sides adopted a Concluding Statement, in which they, inter alia, welcomed my proposals to strengthen the involvement of the United Nations in the peacemaking process, approved a programme of action and set up a mechanism for its implementation. The mechanism provides for the establishment of a Coordinating Council and, within its framework, that of working groups on issues related to (a) the lasting non-resumption of hostilities and security problems, (b) refugees and internally displaced persons and (c) economic and social problems. Separate groups of experts may be established to study specific aspects of issues relating to the comprehensive settlement of the

conflict. The above-mentioned bodies are to meet under the chairmanship of my Special Representative or his authorized representatives, with the participation of the representatives of the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator, representatives of OSCE, as well as with the group of Friends of the Secretary-General, acting as observers. The Concluding Statement also defined the status of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General in the peace process as being such that they may participate in meetings and make statements and proposals, but without being party to the negotiations.

4. The first session of the Coordinating Council took place on 18 December at Sukhumi, under the chairmanship of my Special Representative. Representatives of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Bank and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), as well as the Secretary of the Georgian-Abkhaz Bilateral Joint Coordination Commission, were also present. The Abkhaz leader, Mr. Vladislav Ardzinba, addressed the opening meeting. Participants in the meeting adopted a "Statute of the Coordinating Council", in which they emphasized that the Council had been established to implement the provisions of the Concluding Statement, adopted earlier at Geneva. At the conclusion of the Council's session, meetings of the three working groups were held under the chairmanship of my Special Representative and the groups' programme of work was approved. It was decided, inter alia, to send a needs-assessment mission to Abkhazia in February 1998. Following the session, the head of the Georgian delegation, Ambassador Vazha Lordkipanidze, and, separately, representatives of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General, met Mr. Ardzinba. Both sides evaluated the results of the Council's first session positively. The next session is scheduled for February 1998 in Tbilisi.

5. There have also been bilateral contacts between the two sides. Both sides have agreed to re-establish some direct telephone communications after more than half a year's break. On 23 December 1997, a representative of the Abkhaz authorities, Mr. Enver Kapba, visited Tbilisi, where he was received by the President of Georgia, Mr. Eduard A. Shevardnadze. Issues related to the peaceful settlement of the conflict, the return of the refugees and internally displaced persons, as well as economic cooperation, were reportedly discussed. The Secretary of the Bilateral Joint Coordination Commission has travelled frequently between Tbilisi and Sukhumi.

6. During the reporting period, representatives of the Russian Federation met on several occasions with the two sides in order to promote progress in the peace process, including negotiations on the draft protocol on a Georgian-Abkhaz settlement that addressed, inter alia, the question of the future political status of Abkhazia. In early November, Ambassador Guennady Ilitchev, Special Envoy of the First Deputy Foreign Minister of the Russian Federation, visited Tbilisi. On 8 and 9 December, the Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Federation, Mr. Valeri Serov, accompanied by Mr. Boris Pastukhov, First Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited Tbilisi and was received twice by President Shevardnadze. In the first half of December, the Minister of Defence of Georgia, General Vardiko Nadibaidze, visited Moscow. In the second half of December, the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the State Duma of the Russian Federation, Mr. Vladimir Lukin, visited Sukhumi and met with the

Abkhaz leadership. At the end of December, Mr. Pastukhov visited Sukhumi, where he met with the Abkhaz leaders and the Commander of the collective peacekeeping forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

7. States belonging to the group of Friends of the Secretary-General also maintained contacts with the two sides. In the reporting period, besides their participation in the Geneva meeting and in the Sukhumi session of the Coordinating Council, French and United States officials accredited to Tbilisi visited separately Sukhumi and met with the Abkhaz leadership. In early November, the representative of the World Bank in Tbilisi, Mr. Joseph Owen, also visited Sukhumi to meet with the Abkhaz authorities.

8. On 16 December, the Georgian Parliament, at a special session, requested its own subsidiary bodies to assess and report, within four months, on the effectiveness of the activities of the United Nations, OSCE and CIS regarding the restoration of the territorial integrity of Georgia, as well as on the activity of Georgian representatives in the work of those international organizations.

9. During the reporting period, the Abkhaz "Parliament" passed a privatization "law". The Government of Georgia declared this "law" illegal and stated that its eventual implementation could complicate the process of a peaceful settlement.

10. There were a number of other relevant political developments. The President of Ukraine, Mr. Leonid Kuchma, during his visit to Georgia from 28 to 30 October, expressed his country's preparedness to take a direct part in the Georgian-Abkhaz peace process by sending a military contingent, under United Nations auspices, to participate in peacekeeping operations in the conflict zone (see A/52/689). On 14 November, President Shevardnadze met the South-Ossetian leader, Mr. Ludwig Chibirov, resulting in further progress on the issue of a settlement of the Georgian-Ossetian conflict. President Shevardnadze and the President of Turkmenistan, Mr. Saparmurat Nyazov, in a joint declaration on 5 December, strongly condemned all acts of aggression, separatism and terrorism that threaten the territorial integrity and security of States (see A/52/749).

11. In the Chairman's summary adopted at the sixth Meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council, held at Copenhagen on 18 and 19 December, Ministers confirmed the will of OSCE to continue to support United Nations endeavours towards a lasting comprehensive settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia, including a prompt and safe return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes under international supervision and post-conflict rehabilitation. They expressed the readiness of OSCE to consider a reinforcement of the United Nations/OSCE Sukhumi Human Rights Office.

III. HUMANITARIAN SITUATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

12. UNHCR, ICRC, Acción contra la Hambre (ACH) and Médecins sans Frontières (MSF-France) continue to be the primary agencies addressing the needs of civilians in Abkhazia. In December, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) conducted an assessment of children's psychosocial programmes in Abkhazia with a

view to expanding their programmes in the region. UNHCR increased its presence in Abkhazia with the arrival of an internationally recruited Head of Office and the assignment of a United Nations Volunteer to the Sukhumi sub-office. As part of its comprehensive multisectoral programme, UNHCR continues to provide shelter materials for civilians who need support to rebuild their homes and, in collaboration with ACH, has repaired 31 schools throughout Abkhazia and has begun rehabilitation of the hospital in Tqvarcheli. In addition, UNHCR has recently begun capacity-building work with a local humanitarian non-governmental organization, Peace and Accord. ICRC recently expanded its home-care programme for extremely vulnerable people. In the Kodori Valley, ICRC and Counterpart International are addressing needs, particularly in the health and education sectors. The Halo Trust has begun demining activities.

13. The security situation in the region continues to threaten aid workers and their property. A recent mine incident involving a humanitarian agency, violent attacks against aid workers and looting of agencies' property are particularly worrisome and suggest that the security situation may be deteriorating. Aid agencies have again raised their concerns with the two sides to the conflict and have called on them to provide full support to ensure that life-saving programmes can continue to reach civilians in need.

14. The level of support from the international donor community for humanitarian programmes in Abkhazia does not yet meet the needs of the region. However, in the light of the two sides' commitment to greater social and economic cooperation in the wake of the Geneva meeting, additional support to the region, notably from the United States of America, appears to be forthcoming. It is hoped that donors will come forward with contributions at an early date so that the current level of programming can be maintained. During October, the Department of Humanitarian Affairs, working in close cooperation with UNHCR and other agencies, organized a visit to the region for the Swedish International Development Agency.

15. The United Nations office for the protection and promotion of human rights in Abkhazia, Georgia, continues its work. During the reporting period, particular attention was paid to the Gali region to investigate the issue of the language of instruction in the local schools, in view of Abkhaz efforts to replace Georgian with Russian in the first three years of schooling. Special attention was also given to the improvement of conditions for the return of refugees and internally displaced persons to the Gali region, as well as to following up on alleged violations of human rights in the region.

IV. OPERATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN GEORGIA

16. During the reporting period UNOMIG continued to operate in the security and restricted weapons zones of the Zugdidi and Gali sectors and in parts of the Kodori Valley. The new modus operandi temporarily established as a result of the persistent security threat in the mission area following the hostage-taking incident of 16 September 1997 remains in place (see S/1997/827, para. 13). Despite the resulting limitations, the Chief Military Observer continues to be of the view that UNOMIG remains able to observe and verify the parties'

compliance with the Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces, signed in Moscow on 14 May 1994 (S/1994/583 and Corr.1, annex I). The Mission continues to maintain three team bases and a sector headquarters in each of the Zugdidi and Gali sectors (see map). In addition, there is one team base in the Kodori Valley manned periodically by observers operating from Sukhumi.

17. At 15 January 1998, the Mission's strength stood at 106 military observers deployed from 22 countries (see annex). However, bearing in mind the revised modus operandi, which, inter alia, provides for patrolling in groups of two vehicles at all times, and in the light of the recommendations of the United Nations security team that visited UNOMIG between 5 and 15 November 1997 (see S/1997/827, para. 15), it has been decided to bring the strength of the Mission back to 136 observers, as authorized by the Security Council under resolution 937 (1994) of 21 July 1994.

18. Arrangements are still under way to provide UNOMIG with helicopter support (see S/1997/827, para. 14). Once deployed, the helicopter will be used for both medical evacuation and operational purposes, including monitoring inaccessible areas such as the Kodori Valley during the winter months. Arrangements are also being made to provide the Mission with ballistic-protective vehicles. It is hoped that with the deployment of those vehicles and with the helicopter support, UNOMIG will be able to patrol throughout the mission area with minimal danger to the lives of the military observers.

19. As planned, the United Nations security team that, as mentioned above, visited UNOMIG in November 1997, conducted a "training of trainers" workshop on handling hostage incidents and carried out a security assessment in order to ascertain whether additional measures were required. As a result, several recommendations on enhancing the security of the military observers are now being implemented, including the training of new observers on hostage incident management guidelines.

20. The weekly quadripartite meetings chaired by the Commander of the CIS peacekeeping force, which resumed on 27 August 1997 after having been suspended for two months, were halted again on 19 November when the Abkhaz side protested the inclusion in the Georgian delegation of representatives of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia in exile. This notwithstanding, representatives of the two sides met on 24 December to discuss the exchange of prisoners and repatriation of the remains of men killed as a result of the hostilities. Following that meeting, an agreement was reached under which the Government of Georgia will receive one prisoner and the remains of one individual in exchange for two Abkhaz civilians.

21. UNOMIG continues to cooperate with United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations working on both sides of the Inguri River. It regularly shares information with them, provides them with escorts when requested and assists them in the delivery of humanitarian aid to the population in the conflict zone.

V. COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN GEORGIA AND THE COLLECTIVE PEACEKEEPING FORCES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF INDEPENDENT STATES

22. The Mission continues to observe the operations of the CIS peacekeeping force within the framework of the implementation of the 1994 Agreement. Cooperation on the ground between UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force continues in the form of regular meetings, exchange of information and mutual assistance. Exercises take place periodically to rehearse the security arrangements established between UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force. In addition, coordinating meetings on security issues are held regularly between the CIS peacekeeping force and the Mission at the sector level. Following the rotation of the CIS troops operating in the mission area, several of the newly deployed units began to carry out limited patrolling on a 24-hour basis. The Chief Military Observer believes that such patrolling will improve the security situation in the area.

VI. SITUATION ON THE GROUND

A. General

23. The situation in the Gali and Zugdidi restricted weapons and security zones remains unsettled and tense. Armed activities against the Abkhaz forces and establishments belonging to the Abkhaz authorities increased significantly during the reporting period, particularly in the weeks before the Geneva meeting. The CIS peacekeeping force also suffered several casualties as a result of those activities. For the first time since the beginning of activities by armed elements, important installations and public utility facilities, such as the railway link, the power supply system, road bridges and public restaurants, were targeted. The overall security situation in the mission area was also affected by the rising number of criminal activities, including kidnapping and murder.

B. Security and restricted weapons zones

24. The situation in the security and restricted weapons zones of the Gali sector deteriorated particularly in October and November when several significant incidents took place. On 11 November, an explosion occurred at the electric power transformer station in Gali town, damaging two out of three transformers and disrupting the power supply to a large area encompassing Gali town and its surrounding area and the town of Zugdidi. On 14 November, an Abkhaz army supply truck was involved in a mine incident north of the Gali canal which injured seven soldiers. On 1 December, the Abkhaz militia headquarters building in Gali town was attacked with anti-tank grenades and automatic fire. A further incident took place on 7 January 1998, when the Abkhaz militia stopped a bus carrying some 30 passengers at a point that the Abkhaz authorities consider an illegal crossing of the Inguri River and detained eight individuals. On the same day, the Abkhaz militia crossed over to the south of the Inguri River and arrested a person suspected of taking part in armed activities. All those detained were subsequently released. UNOMIG has protested the Abkhaz

crossing of the Inguri River. On 9 January, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Georgia made a statement on the incident (S/1998/25, annex).

25. Several attacks on selected targets using direct fire weapons and command-detonated mines were reported. The attacks, which continued to target mainly the Abkhaz militia and the CIS peacekeeping force, injured 12 people. The situation in the Zugdidi area also remained unstable during the reporting period. For the first time since the beginning of the mine campaign in March 1996, several explosions took place in the Zugdidi area, killing one person.

26. The Abkhaz authorities in exile have deployed some 250 police officers who do not report to the Zugdidi police but have their own chain of command. Their stated aim is to prevent armed groups from crossing into the area north of the Inguri River. For some time during the months of October and November, the officers, who carry identification cards from the Ministry of Interior of Georgia, patrolled along the south bank of the Inguri River. They have now restricted themselves to a checkpoint on the Georgian side near the main bridge.

27. Both sides continue to violate the 14 May 1994 Agreement. During the reporting period, UNOMIG reported 41 such violations by the Government of Georgia and 19 by the Abkhaz side. The majority of those violations were minor ones involving individual servicemen found without arms in the security zone. UNOMIG also reported that those violations did not affect the situation on the ground. The long-standing violations of the Moscow Agreement (see S/1997/827, para. 25) also continued in spite of UNOMIG's repeated protests to the Government of Georgia and the Abkhaz authorities.

C. Kodori Valley

28. The condition of the road leading to the Kodori Valley worsened considerably as a result of landslides. During the reporting period UNOMIG continued to patrol the Valley but, since the beginning of October, has only been able to patrol the area up to the CIS peacekeeping forces' checkpoint near the village of Lata.

29. Reportedly, the situation in the Valley became unstable after the killing of an Abkhaz soldier near Lata on the night of 16 November. On the same night, the Georgian police building near Adjara was also reported to have been the target of an attack which killed one Georgian police officer.

VII. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS

30. The Government of Georgia continues to ensure proper coordination of donor activities, both for humanitarian and developmental purposes, with assistance from United Nations and non-United Nations organizations. On 11 December, a Consultative Group meeting took place in Paris under the auspices of the World Bank. At the meeting, the Government presented a detailed picture of the present economic situation of the country and of its development prospects in future years.

31. The country no longer faces the critical economic problems that beset it in the years immediately following its independence. This is evidenced in the rates of economic growth recorded over the past two years. Inflation is now under control, the value of the national currency (the lari) in relation to the United States dollar is stable and public deficit is contained within the limits negotiated with the Bretton Woods institutions. In addition, the Government has successfully completed negotiations for the rescheduling of its foreign debt.

32. It is important to underline, however, that the sacrifices endured by the Georgian population have been severe. The tight fiscal discipline imposed by the Government's economic policy has resulted in significant cuts in public expenditures, particularly in the health and education sectors. Care should be taken that the detrimental effects of economic transformation on the social sector not endanger the country's economic stability and economic growth in the longer term. While this is ultimately a challenge for the Government of Georgia, the continued support of the international community, particularly in the energy and social sectors, is equally critical to the success of this effort.

33. To alleviate the severe energy crisis and restore an adequate energy supply, the Government has indicated its intention to start a programme of privatization and to improve the rate of collection of payment for the use of energy resources that, at present, is particularly low, especially for residential consumers.

34. Finally, Parliament has approved a new law to fight corruption. The Government has elaborated a national programme to combat this scourge which is to be implemented with the support of UNDP and the World Bank. Enforcement of the new legislation and support to the government programme should be facilitated by the ongoing reform of the judicial sector.

VIII. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

35. By its resolution 51/236 of 13 June 1997, the General Assembly appropriated an amount of $18,580,500 (gross), equivalent to $1,548,375 per month for UNOMIG for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998. The assessment of those amounts is subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Mission. In addition, on 11 December, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments in the amount of $1,653,600 to improve the safety of UNOMIG personnel and create conditions for the effective performance of its mandate.

36. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNOMIG beyond 31 January 1998, as recommended in paragraph 41 below, the cost of maintaining the Mission until 30 June 1998 would be limited to the appropriation contained in General Assembly resolution 51/236 and the additional authorization provided by the Advisory Committee. I shall report to the Assembly on the additional requirements needed, if any, for the maintenance of the Mission beyond 30 June 1998.

37. As at 31 December 1997, unpaid assessed contributions to the UNOMIG Special Account amounted to $6.4 million. The total of outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations at that date amounted to $1.6 billion.

X. OBSERVATIONS

38. Much groundwork has been laid during the reporting period towards achieving substantive progress in the Georgian/Abkhaz peace process: United Nations efforts in that regard have been further revitalized, in close coordination with the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator and OSCE; the role of the group of Friends of the Secretary-General has been clarified and agreed upon; and the Concluding Statement adopted at Geneva on 19 November now provides an implementation plan.

39. Political machinery to address the military, political and economic ramifications of the peace process is now in place: the Coordinating Council and three working groups have been established and have already met for the first time at Sukhumi in December 1997. Further meetings are planned in January 1998 for the working groups, in February for the Coordinating Council, which will convene at Tbilisi, and in March/April for the high-level Geneva mechanism. Progress, therefore, now depends more than ever on the determination of the two sides to negotiate in earnest and to work constructively with my Special Representative to achieve substantive results. I also appeal to them to continue to expand their bilateral contacts. Progress in the area of the return of refugees and internally displaced persons is urgently needed in order to give additional credibility to the peace process.

40. Thanks in part to the additional steps taken to ensure the security of the Mission, it can be noted with satisfaction that UNOMIG was able, during the reporting period, to carry out the tasks entrusted to it in relative safety. I am confident that the deployment of the ballistic-protected vehicles and the helicopter support, together with the implementation of the recommendations of the security team, will enhance further the security of the Mission's unarmed military observers. However, precautionary measures notwithstanding, it should be remembered that, in UNOMIG as in many peacekeeping operations where local conditions are dangerous, risks to the observers' lives cannot be completely ruled out.

41. Bearing in mind that UNOMIG's presence continues to be a stabilizing factor in the area and to provide useful support for the political process, and in the light of the steps already taken to promote substantive progress in the Georgian/Abkhaz peace process, I recommend that the Security Council extend the mandate of UNOMIG for an additional period of six months, ending on 31 July 1998, subject to a review by the Council in the event of any changes that may be made in the mandate of the CIS peacekeeping force.

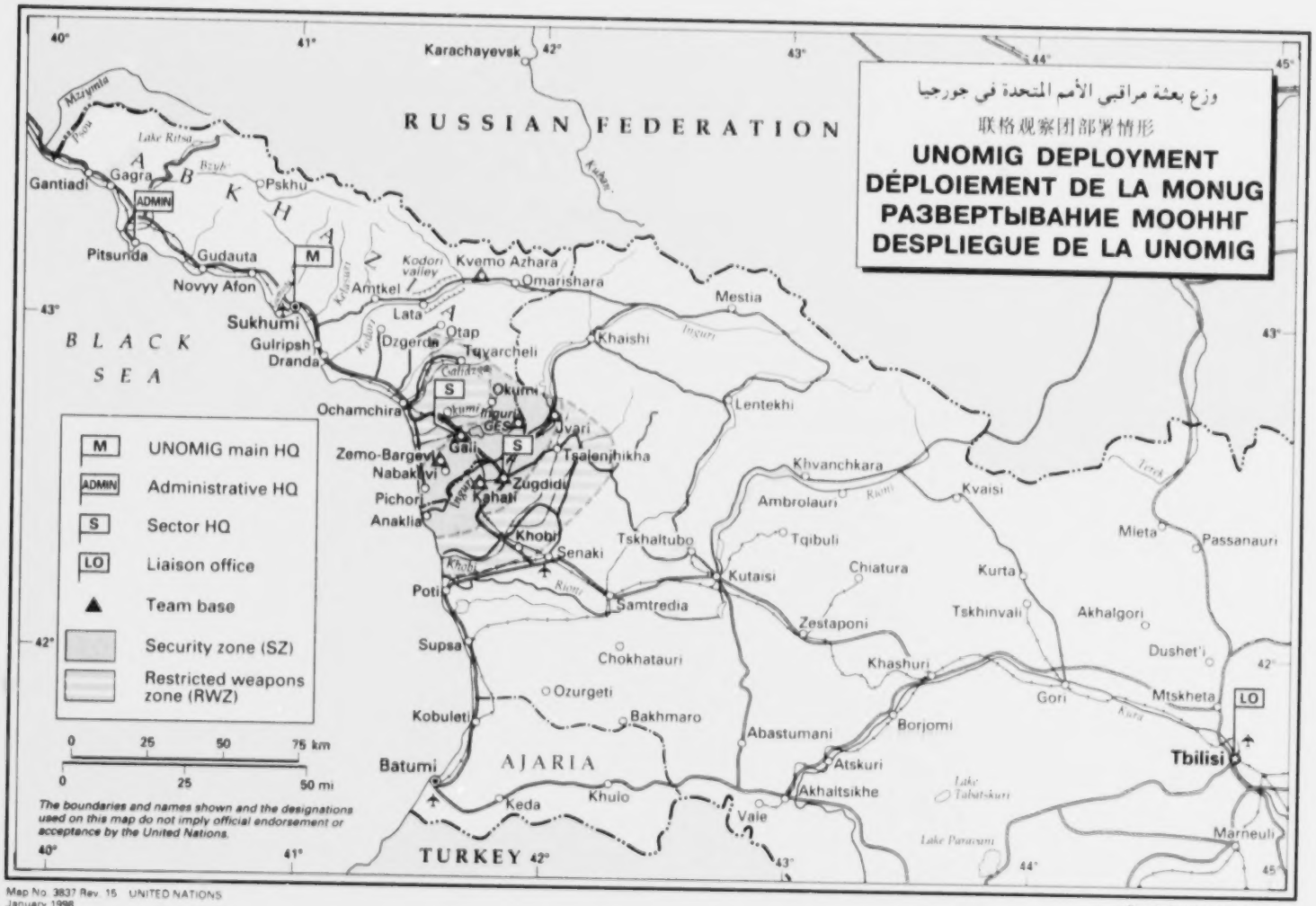
42. In conclusion, I wish to take this opportunity to thank my Special Representative, Mr. Liviu Bota, the Chief Military Observer, Major-General Harun Ar-Rashid, and all the military and civilian personnel under their command, for their dedication and perseverance in carrying out,

under difficult and at times dangerous conditions, the tasks entrusted to them by the Security Council.

Annex

Composition of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia as at 15 January 1998

Country	Military observers
Albania	1
Austria	4
Bangladesh	9
Czech Republic	4
Denmark	5
Egypt	4
France	5
Germany	10
Greece	4
Hungary	5
Indonesia	4
Jordan	6
Pakistan	5
Poland	4
Republic of Korea	4
Russian Federation	3
Sweden	5
Switzerland	5
Turkey	4
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7
United States of America	4
Uruguay	4
Total	106



Map No. 3837 Rev. 15 UNITED NATIONS
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LETTER DATED 18 JANUARY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 18 January 1998 addressed to you by Mr. Tariq Aziz, Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, concerning violations and acts of aggression committed against Iraq by United States and other aircraft and warships.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Annex

Letter dated 18 January 1998 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the President of the Security Council

I refer to our letter dated 18 July 1997 addressed to the President of the Security Council conveying detailed information on the violations and acts of aggression committed by United States and other aircraft and warships between 1 January and 30 June 1997 (S/1997/565, annex) and to our letter dated 12 November 1997 also addressed to the President of the Council and conveying detailed information on the violations of the airspace of the Republic of Iraq committed by United States and other warplanes in the northern and southern sectors between 29 October and 11 November 1997 (S/1997/881, annex).

In the present letter, I wish to call your attention to the fact that between 1 July and 31 December 1997 there were 10,546 violations of the Republic of Iraq's airspace in the south by aircraft coming from bases in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait and 1,912 violations of its airspace in the north by aircraft coming from bases in Turkey. The number of violations of the airspace of the Republic of Iraq in 1997 was thus 21,709, of which 19,033 were in southern Iraq and 2,676 were in northern Iraq.

In committing these violations, the aircraft involved carried out such acts of aggression, provocation and incitement as dropping heat flares and breaking the sound barrier over Iraqi civilian areas and installations. United States warships also engaged in acts of aggression inside and outside Iraqi territorial waters that were documented and communicated by us to the United Nations Secretariat at the time they took place. They included those set forth hereunder.

1. On 16 July 1997 United States aircraft dropped heat flares on wheat and barley fields in the Duwaylah area of Diyala Governorate, setting fire to two plantations belonging to the Iraqi farmers Raja Hasan Ali and Ali Abbas Khalaf.

2. On 26 July 1997 United States aircraft dropped heat flares and some of them fell on the home of the citizen Subayh Jabbar in Hayy al-Husayn in Basrah Governorate.

3. On 6 August 1997 United States Navy forces intercepted the North Korean freighter Kwang Mayung inside Iraqi territorial waters. It was loaded with cleaning detergent being imported by Iraq under the terms of the memorandum of understanding. The vessel was searched in an arbitrary manner and part of its cargo was thrown on deck, thereby destroying it. Some electrical appliances belonging to the crew were also thrown into the sea.

4. On 14 and 17 October 1997 United States frigate No. 46 manoeuvred 500 metres to the south of Mina' al-Bakr port. A United States helicopter from the frigate then overflew the port in a provocative manner.

6. On 17 and 21 October 1997 United States warplanes violated Iraqi airspace in the Umm Qasr and Mina' al-Bakr area.

7. On 24 and 26 October 1997 United States fighter aircraft violated Iraqi airspace over Umm Qasr port.

8. On 7 November 1997 a formation of United States warplanes broke the sound barrier over the town of Tall Afar in northern Iraq.

9. On 9 November 1997 a formation of two United States warplanes broke the sound barrier in the Jalibah area of southern Iraq.

10. On 19, 20 and 21 November 1997 United States warplanes violated Iraqi airspace over the town of Umm Qasr.

11. On 27 November 1997 a formation of United States warplanes broke the sound barrier over the civilian areas to the west of Basrah city.

12. On 2 December 1997 a formation of two United States warplanes broke the sound barrier over the town of Najaf.

13. On 4 and 7 December 1997 United States warplanes violated Iraqi airspace over the town of Umm Qasr.

14. On 15 and 16 December 1997 United States warplanes violated Iraqi airspace over the towns of Umm Qasr and Shu'aybah.

15. On 22 December 1997 a formation of two United States aircraft broke the sound barrier over the town of Sinjar in northern Iraq.

We condemn these acts of aggression and provocation committed by the United States and others, and we urge you to intervene with the countries in question with a view to halting and ensuring that there is no repetition of unwarranted actions that not only constitute grave violations on the part of a permanent member of the Security Council of the sovereignty of an independent State and a founding Member of the United Nations as well as of the Charter of the United Nations but also represent a breach of the principle enunciated in Security Council resolution 687 (1991). The countries whose aircraft and ships engage in these acts of aggression and those in which the aircraft are based also bear full responsibility for these actions, for the damage they have caused and for the security, economic and moral threats they have posed to the people of the Republic of Iraq.

We also affirm the legally establisned right of the Republic of Iraq, in accordance with the principle of State responsibility, to seek compensation for the damage it has sustained through acts of aggression that are in violation of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of public international law.

(Signed) Tariq AZIZ
Deputy Prime Minister
and Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure I

Aerial violations in southern Iraq committed by United States and other warplanes coming from Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, 1 July-31 December 1997

Month	From Saudi Arabia	From Kuwait	Total
July	567 (including 542 sorties by fighter aircraft and 25 by TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft)	451	1 018
August	634 (including 598 sorties by fighter aircraft and 36 by TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft)	418	1 052
September	740 (including 716 sorties by fighter aircraft and 24 by TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft)	576	1 316
October	1,352 (including 1,333 sorties by fighter aircraft and 19 by TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft)	1 076	2 428
November	1,463 (including 1,451 sorties by fighter aircraft and 12 by TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft)	959 (including 951 sorties by fighter aircraft and 8 by TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft)	2 422
December	1,172 (including 1,165 sorties by fighter aircraft and 7 by TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft)	1,138 (including 1,133 sorties by fighter aircraft and 5 by TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft)	2 310
Total	5 928	4 618	10 546

Enclosure II

Aerial violations in northern Iraq committed by United States and other warplanes coming from Turkey, 1 July-31 December 1997

Month	Violations	Total
January	118	
February	137	
March	168	764
April	137	
May	77	
June	127	
July	177	
August	156	
September	158	1 912
October	250	
November	603	
December	568	
	Total	2 676

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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON

(for the period from 17 July 1997 to 15 January 1998)

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present report is submitted in pursuance of Security Council resolution 1122 (1997) of 29 July 1997, by which the Council extended the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) for a further period of six months, until 31 January 1998. It covers developments since the previous report, dated 16 July 1997 (S/1997/550 and Corr.1).

II. SITUATION IN THE AREA OF OPERATION

2. During the past six months, hostilities continued between the Israel Defence Forces (IDF) and its local Lebanese auxiliary, the de facto forces (DFF), on the one hand, and armed elements who have proclaimed their resistance against the Israeli occupation, on the other. The level of hostilities was higher than in the previous reporting period. UNIFIL recorded 249 operations by armed elements against IDF/DFF (20 in the second half of July, 38 in August, 51 in September, 37 in October, 48 in November, 39 in December and 16 in the first half of January). This was a significant increase from the 154 operations recorded in the previous reporting period. There were also reports of more than 197 operations north of the Litani River. The vast majority of those operations were carried out by the Islamic Resistance, the military wing of the Shiite Muslim Hizbullah organization. A number of them were carried out by the Shiite movement Amal, while the Islamic Jihad movement took responsibility for one. Three operations were attributed to other groups whose identity, however, was not confirmed. The armed elements employed small arms, mortars, rocket-propelled grenades, anti-tank missiles, recoilless rifles, rockets and explosive devices. They fired more than 2,517 mortar rounds, rockets and anti-tank missiles, as compared to about 1,400 rounds in the previous reporting period. The fighting caused a number of casualties.

3. IDF/DFF, in response to attacks or in operations they initiated, employed artillery, mortars, tanks, helicopter gunships, fixed-wing aircraft and explosive devices. IDF continued its practice of conducting pre-emptive

artillery bombardments. IDF also continued with long-range patrols beyond its forward positions. Two large-scale operations were conducted north of the Litani River. On 5 August, IDF heliborne troops landed west of Nabatiyah and detonated explosive devices, which killed Hizbullah members. On the night of 4 September, after landing at the Lebanese coast at Ansariyeh, an IDF unit was ambushed by armed elements and sustained several casualties. UNIFIL recorded more than 10,539 rounds of artillery, mortar, tank and missiles fired by IDF/DFF during the reporting period. IDF air raids were all against targets north of the Litani River, except for two attacks in the Nepalese battalion sector on 23 and 24 November. As before, the Israeli navy patrolled the Lebanese territorial waters in the south and continued to impose restrictions on local fishermen.

4. There was a significant increase in civilian casualties. Thirty-four civilians were killed, as compared to nine in the previous reporting period:

(a) In the Force's area of operations, three civilians were killed near Markabe by a road-side bomb explosion on 7 August. On 25 September, a civilian was wounded near Bayt Yahun by shrapnel from rockets fired by armed elements. On 5 October, another explosion near Markabe killed two civilians. The most serious incident occurred on 23 November when eight civilians were killed in Bayt Lif by mortar rounds fired by unidentified armed elements. On 5 December, three civilians were killed and one wounded near Majdal Silm, when explosive devices planted by IDF/DFF were detonated. On 5 and 8 January, one civilian each was injured respectively at Majdal Zun and Al Qulaylah by IDF/DFF shelling;

(b) A number of serious incidents were also reported from outside the area of operation. On 5 August, two civilians were killed and seven others were wounded at Libbaya by Israeli air raids, while a civilian was killed near Kfar Houne by a road-side bomb. On 7 August, a civilian was killed and five others were wounded at Kfar Melki by IDF/DFF shelling. On 8 August, a civilian was injured at Qiryat Shemona, Israel, by a rocket fired from Lebanon by unidentified persons. On 18 August, a road-side bomb explosion near Kfar Houne killed two civilians, who were family members of a DFF member. In retaliation, DFF shelled Sidon, killing 8 civilians and wounding 40 others. Following the incident, armed elements fired rockets into the Jezzine area, killing a civilian and injuring two others. The next day, the Islamic Resistance fired more than 50 rockets towards northern Israel, one of which injured a civilian near Marajayoun, while another injured a civilian near Qiryat Shemona. On 20 August, Israeli aircraft attacked several targets in Lebanon, injuring at least four civilians in western Bekaa valley. On the same day, a civilian was killed in the Jezzine area by a road-side bomb explosion. On 5 September, a civilian was caught in the exchange of fire and killed during the Israeli raid of Ansariyeh (see para. 3 above). On 12 September, a civilian as well as six Lebanese soldiers were killed near Sejoud by IDF fire during an Israeli helicopter attack against Lebanese army positions. On 8 November, a civilian was injured near Nabatiyah by an explosion of road-side bombs planted by IDF/DFF. There were other reports of civilian injuries caused by both armed elements and IDF/DFF firing.

5. UNIFIL continued its efforts to limit the conflict and to protect the inhabitants from the fighting. Through its network of checkpoints and observation posts and an active programme of patrolling as well as continuous

contacts with the parties, the Force did its best to prevent its area of operations from being used for hostile activities and to defuse situations that could lead to escalation. It also deployed, as necessary, to provide a measure of protection to villages and to farmers working in the fields.

6. As reported in July 1996 (S/1996/575, para. 23), UNIFIL had obtained a commitment from IDF to respect a safety zone around UNIFIL positions and received assurances from the Islamic Resistance that they would not operate in the vicinity of UNIFIL positions. During the reporting period, both sides by and large showed restraint in this regard. Nevertheless, UNIFIL recorded a total of 73 firings at or close to its positions and personnel (41 by IDF, 26 by armed elements and 6 by unidentified elements). UNIFIL promptly protested all such instances to the authorities concerned. There were also cases in which armed elements conducted operations in the vicinity of United Nations positions. UNIFIL protested these through the Lebanese army.

7. During the night of 8 December, unknown persons detonated explosives in a United Nations position under construction near Bayt Lif. An accommodation building was destroyed and another building and equipment were damaged. UNIFIL raised the matter with the Lebanese authorities. There were a number of other hostile acts by armed elements against United Nations personnel. On 5 and 9 January, local elements of Hizbullah harassed United Nations personnel at gunpoint; on 6 January, they fired at a United Nations vehicle. UNIFIL vigorously protested those incidents and has received assurances that they will not recur.

8. During the reporting period, the monitoring group set up in accordance with the understanding of 26 April 1996 held 12 meetings at UNIFIL headquarters to consider complaints by Israel and Lebanon. UNIFIL provided facilities for the meetings as well as transport to the members of the group.

9. Within the Israeli-controlled area (ICA), Israel continued to maintain a civil administration and security service. The infrastructure in ICA (road system, electricity, water supply, public buildings) continued to be improved, primarily owing to aid provided by the Government of Lebanon. However, ICA remained economically dependent on Israel, where more than 2,000 of the inhabitants go to work every day. IDF/DFF carried out sporadic search operations in several villages in ICA and made several arrests. IDF/DFF and its security apparatus on a number of occasions restricted the movement of the inhabitants.

10. UNIFIL continued to extend assistance to the civilian population in its area of operation in the form of medical care, casualty evacuation, harvest patrols, clothes, blankets, food, engineering works and the distribution of educational material and equipment to poorer schools. In addition, water projects, equipment or services for schools and orphanages, and supplies to social services and needy people were provided from resources made available by troop-contributing countries. UNIFIL medical centres and mobile teams provided care to an average of 5,200 civilian patients per month and a field dental programme treated approximately 160 cases per month. UNIFIL also assisted the Government of Lebanon in transporting and distributing supplies to villages in ICA, when those villages faced shortages owing to restrictions imposed by

IDF/DFF. Throughout the period, UNIFIL cooperated closely on humanitarian matters with the Lebanese authorities, United Nations agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other organizations and agencies operating in Lebanon. As in the past, UNIFIL continued the disposal of unexploded ordnance in its area of operation. In all, 101 controlled explosions were carried out.

III. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

11. As at 31 December 1997, UNIFIL comprised 4,468 troops from Fiji (585), Finland (492), France (247), Ghana (649), Ireland (608), Italy (46), Nepal (596), Norway (614) and Poland (631). UNIFIL was assisted in its tasks by 55 military observers of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization. In addition, UNIFIL employed 455 civilian staff, of whom 122 were recruited internationally and 333 locally. The deployment of UNIFIL is shown on the attached map. Major-General Jioji Konousi Konrote took over the command from Major-General Stanislaw F. Wozniak, who completed his tour of duty on 30 September 1997.

12. I regret to report the deaths of seven soldiers. On 6 August, an Irish soldier and four Italian soldiers were killed, when a UNIFIL helicopter crashed during a routine exercise. A Finnish soldier was killed in a traffic accident and a Fijian soldier died of natural causes. Since the establishment of UNIFIL, 218 members of the Force have died: 76 as a result of firings or bomb explosions, 90 in accidents and 52 from other causes. A total of 331 have been wounded by firing, or by mine or bomb explosions.

13. The problem of the rents owed by the Government of Lebanon to the owners of the land and premises used by UNIFIL has still not been resolved. Not all owners have received payment and there is continuing controversy over the lists of owners prepared by the Lebanese authorities. Some owners have requested that their properties be vacated. For operational, practical and budgetary reasons, only a few of those requests could be considered.

14. UNIFIL maintained close contact with the Lebanese authorities on matters of mutual concern. Those authorities provided valuable assistance in connection with the rotation of troops and logistic activities in Beirut. The Lebanese army was helpful in defusing confrontations with armed elements. It also provided accommodation for some UNIFIL contingents while on leave in Lebanon. The Force continued to cooperate with the Lebanese Internal Security Forces on matters pertaining to the maintenance of law and order.

IV. FINANCIAL MATTERS

15. By its resolution 51/233 of 13 June 1997, the General Assembly appropriated to the Special Account for UNIFIL an amount of $124,969,700 for the maintenance of the Force for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998, based on an average strength of 4,513 troops and a continuation of its existing responsibilities. The assessment of the appropriation, which is equivalent to

some $10.4 million per month, is subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Force beyond 31 January 1998.

16. As at 31 December 1997, unpaid assessed contributions to the Special Account for UNIFIL amounted to $111,071,748. The total unpaid assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations at that date amounted to $1.6 billion.

V. OBSERVATIONS

17. During the past six months, the situation in southern Lebanon remained volatile and continued to give cause for serious concern. The level of hostilities rose, and the increase in the number of civilians who were killed or injured is particularly worrisome. I am also concerned at the harassment of United Nations personnel.

18. The Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations described his Government's position on the situation in a letter he addressed to me on 6 January 1998 (S/1998/7). By the same letter, he conveyed his Government's request that the Security Council extend the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of six months.

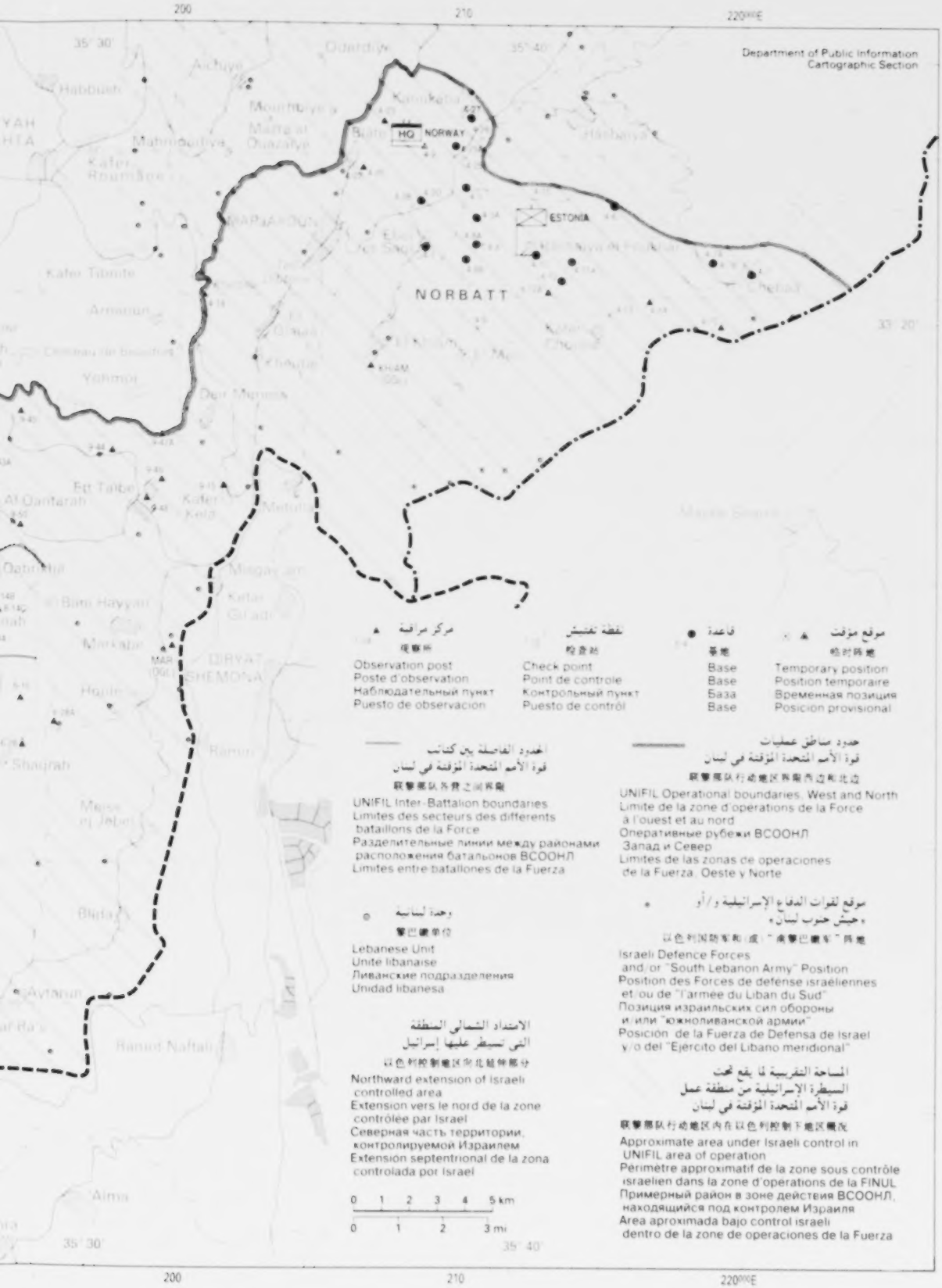
19. The Government of Israel has advised the Secretariat informally that its position is reflected in an interview of Defence Minister Yitzhak Mordechai with the weekly magazine Al-Watan al-Arabi, which was made public at the beginning of January. In the interview, the Defence Minister stated Israel's readiness to implement Security Council resolution 425 (1978), subject to a number of conditions.

20. UNIFIL has continued its efforts to limit the conflict and to protect the inhabitants from the fighting. Although UNIFIL has been prevented from implementing the mandate contained in resolution 425 (1978), its contribution to stability and the protection it is able to afford the population of the area remain important. I therefore recommend that the Security Council accede to the request of the Government of Lebanon and extend the mandate of UNIFIL for another period of six months, until 31 July 1998.

21. I must again draw attention to the serious shortfall in the funding of the Force. At present, unpaid assessments amount to some $111 million. This represents money owed to the Member States contributing the troops that make up the Force. I appeal to all Member States to pay their assessments promptly and in full and to clear all remaining arrears. I should also like to express my gratitude to the Governments contributing troops to the Force, in particular those of developing countries, for their understanding and patience in these difficult circumstances.

22. In conclusion, I wish to pay tribute to Major-General Jioji Konousi Konrote, his predecessor, Major-General Stanislaw F. Wozniak, and to the men and women under their command for the manner in which they have carried out their difficult and often dangerous task. Their discipline and bearing have been of a high order, reflecting credit on themselves, on their countries and on the United Nations.

وزع بعثة الأمم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان
في شهر كانون الثاني/يناير ١٩٩٨
1998 年1月联黎部队的部署情形
UNIFIL DEPLOYMENT AS OF JANUARY 1998
DÉPLOIEMENT DE LA FINUL EN JANVIER 1998
ДИСЛОКАЦИЯ ВСООНЛ НА ЯНВАРЬ 1998
DESPLIEGUE DE LA FPNUL EN ENERO DE 1998
160000E
170
180
190
310000N
300
290
280000N
35° 20'
33° 20'
33° 10'
35° 10'
LEBANON
ISRAEL
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
SUR (TYRE)
TRANSIT BASE
NAQOURA
FINBATT
HQ FINLAND
GHANBATT
HQ GHANA
POLAND
FIJIBATT
HQ FIJI
FMR
NEPBATT
HQ NEPAL
IRISHBATT
HQ IRELAND
POLAND
HQ UNIFIL
LOG POLAND
COMP FRANCE
ITALY
MP COMPOSITE
POLAND
OGL
LAB (OGL)
HIN (OGL)
RAS (OGL)
BINT JUBAYL
Map No. 3000 Rev. 43 UNITED NATIONS
January 1998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NORBATT
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33° 20'
Habbush
Kafer Tibnite
Yahmor
Ein Taibe
Gabrikha
Bani Hayyan
Markaba
Shaqrah
Aitaroun
Aima
Ramot Naftali
Mays el Jabal
Blida
مركز مراقبة
观察所
Observation post
Poste d'observation
Наблюдательный пункт
Puesto de observacion
نقطة تفتيش
检查站
Check point
Point de controle
Контрольный пункт
Puesto de control
قاعدة
基地
Base
Base
База
Base
موقع مؤقت
临时阵地
Temporary position
Position temporaire
Временная позиция
Posicion provisional
حدود القاطعة بين كتائب
قوة الأمم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان
联黎部队各营之间界限
UNIFIL Inter-Battalion boundaries
Limites des secteurs des differents
bataillons de la Force
Разделительные линии между районами
расположения батальонов ВСООНЛ
Limites entre batallones de la Fuerza
حدود مناطق عمليات
قوة الأمم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان
联黎部队行动地区西部和北边
UNIFIL Operational boundaries. West and North
Limite de la zone d'operations de la Force
à l'ouest et au nord
Оперативные рубежи ВСООНЛ
Запад и Север
Limites de las zonas de operaciones
de la Fuerza. Oeste y Norte
وحدة لبنانية
黎巴嫩单位
Lebanese Unit
Unite libanaise
Ливанские подразделения
Unidad libanesa
موقع لقوات الدفاع الإسرائيلية و/أو
«جيش جنوب لبنان»
以色列国防军和/或"南黎巴嫩军"阵地
Israeli Defence Forces
and/or "South Lebanon Army" Position
Position des Forces de defense israeliennes
et/ou de "l'armee du Liban du Sud"
Позиция израильских сил обороны
и/или "южноливанской армии"
Posición de la Fuerza de Defensa de Israel
y/o del "Ejercito del Libano meridional"
الامتداد الشمالي المنطقة
التي تسيطر عليها إسرائيل
以色列控制地区北延伸部分
Northward extension of Israeli
controlled area
Extension vers le nord de la zone
contrôlée par Israel
Северная часть территории,
контролируемой Израилем
Extension septentrional de la zona
controlada por Israel
المساحة التقريبية لما يقع تحت
السيطرة الإسرائيلية من منطقة عمل
قوة الأمم المتحدة المؤقتة في لبنان
联黎部队行动地区内在以色列控制下地区概况
Approximate area under Israeli control in
UNIFIL area of operation
Périmètre approximatif de la zone sous contrôle
israelien dans la zone d'operations de la FINUL
Примерный район в зоне действия ВСООНЛ,
находящийся под контролем Израиля
Area aproximada bajo control israeli
dentro de la zone de operaciones de la Fuerza
0 1 2 3 4 5 km
0 1 2 3 mi
200
210
220000E

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1998/54
21 January 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 16 JANUARY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BRAZIL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Brazil to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, pursuant to paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 1132 (1997), has the honour to inform him that the President of Brazil, by Executive Order dated 14 November 1997, enacted in Brazilian territory the sanctions established by the Security Council on 8 October 1997, in accordance with the said resolution.

98-01230 (E) 210198

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1998/55
21 January 1998

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 16 JANUARY 1998 FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CYPRUS TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, with reference to his note SCA/2/97 (8) dated 16 October 1997, has the honour to inform him that the Government of the Republic of Cyprus has taken all the necessary measures in order to give effect to the provisions set out in paragraphs 5 and 6 of Security Council resolution 1132 (1997) of 8 October 1997.

98-01236 (E) 210198